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ALL WERE KILLED.

No Doubt Now of the Fate of the Foreign Legationists.

OFFICIAL DISPATCH AT HAND.

Caucasians Fought Desperately and Were Game to the Very Last.

ALLIES IN DANGER AT TIEN TSIN.

Boxers Making Fierce Assaults on the European Quarter With Telling Effect—American Force Arrives—Situation in China Up to Date.

Shanghai, July 16.—An official telegram was received from the governor of Shan Tung stating that a breach was made in the wall of the British legation at Peking after a gallant defense and all the ammunition had given out. All foreigners were killed.

London, July 16.—It seems impossible to entertain any longer the least doubt as to the fate of the Europeans in Peking. Lady Hart, wife of Sir Robert Hart, director of Chinese imperial maritime customs, on July 5 received the following telegram from her husband: "Our people, including the women, are in the legations. Prepare to hear the worst."

The European governments have received from their representatives at Shanghai a dispatch from the government of Shan Tung, dated July 7, reporting that the European troops made a sortie from Peking and killed 200 of General Fuh Siang's forces, and that the Boxers were mounting guns to make a breach in the defenses.

Under date of July 12 the governor of Shan Tung wires as follows: "Native soldiers and Boxers have been attacking the legations for some hours, but have not yet effected an entrance. They are now all bombarding with their cannon to make a breach for a heavy onslaught. I fear that all the ministers and the government as well are in great danger. The government is intensely anxious." Finally came the news from Shanghai that a breach had been made and the foreigners killed. All the dates probably refer to a much earlier period, but the presumption is that the successive dispatches give an outline of what has happened. The Europeans having reached the end of their resources, made a desperate sortie and then bravely met their fate. The details of the horrible story will probably never be known.

Admiral Seymour's dispatches give the latest news regarding the situation at Tien Tsin. Operations on July 11 were a brilliant success. The Japanese cavalry and a mobile mounted battery did splendid work. It was unfortunate that the allies did not have more cavalry to pursue the flying mob. Four hundred Chinese were killed and six guns captured. At noon the settlements were again viciously attacked from the native city and the hospital and other buildings were repeatedly hit. The moral effect of the successes of the allied forces upon the Chinese is believed to be very great.

Following is the text of an appeal of Americans in China, assembled in mass meeting at Shanghai, to their fellow-citizens at home: "Urge the government to send adequate forces to act effectively in concert with the other powers. At present the American forces are quite disproportionate to the interests involved. Our commercial interests in the northern provinces are paramount, and we consider it a humiliating policy to entrust to other powers the chief task, that of protecting Americans."

Allies Lose Heavily.

London, July 16.—The following dispatches from Admiral Seymour were published:

"Tien Tsin, July 9.—The enemy's position southwest of the settlement was attacked at 4 a. m. The Japanese, by a flank movement, drove the enemy out and captured four guns. Cavalry pursued and completed the rout of the enemy, killing large numbers of soldiers and Boxers. The allied forces shelled and occupied the western arsenal, capturing two guns. The arsenal was burned, as the allies were unable to hold it. The enemy's loss was 350 killed. The loss of the allied forces was small."

"Tien Tsin, July 12.—The Chinese at 8 a. m. yesterday made a determined

attack upon the railway station in great force. Finally they were driven off, at 6 a. m., but the allies lost 150 killed and wounded. The Chinese loss is unknown, but it is believed to have been heavy. The forts were bombarded at noon by British and French guns. A fort and a pagoda used as a signal tower were demolished. The allied forces have been increased by the arrival of 1,500 Americans."

Arsenal Recaptured.

Washington, July 16.—The Japanese legation here received the following telegram from the Japanese foreign office under date of Tokyo, July 9: "Tien Tsin telegram of July 6 reported that 10,000 Chinese army with artillery under Ma (name of general in Chinese army) made appearance near Tien Tsin July 4, and arsenal taken by allies week ago was recaptured by them. Chinese city of Tien Tsin fortified by Chinese soldiers. From north report comes that Chinese forces are moving and Tien Tsin considered critical. Communication with Tong Ku threatened."

Fighting at Tien Tsin.

Chefu, July 10, via Shanghai, July 16.—Dispatches from Tien Tsin cover events that took place there on July 6, 7 and 8. The Chinese were growing in numbers and audacity daily, and drawing in closer. Their fire had already wrecked many buildings, including one gas holder. After the British and Americans had unsuccessfully attempted to capture a gun the Chinese, on the night of July 6, fiercely attacked the foreign settlement, but were repulsed. Next day the bombardment was renewed from several new positions, and shells fell in the British naval quarters, killing two and wounding two. The artillery duel was in progress July 8, when the dispatches left.

Disobeyed Imperial Orders.

Washington, July 16.—Such news as came to Washington from China was distinctly bad. It consisted of a cablegram to Minister Wu from Sheng, the imperial director of posts and telegraphs at Shanghai, and, according to the minister, was in reply to the urgent message he himself had sent to that official asking him to try to secure some news from the Chinese capital. The message, as resolved from the cipher, was as follows: "Peking news of July 7 says that General Tuan Fuh Siang, in disobedience to imperial orders, was about to use guns. Legations and the government will be in peril."

Not the Same Tribe.

Washington, July 16.—Chinese Minister Wu feels a natural irritation at the statements printed in some quarters that the Chinese in the United States are making ready to return to China, but that they sympathize with the Boxers and are lending them financial aid. He declared in the most earnest manner that there is not a word of truth in these statements. He says that all of the Chinese in the United States come from southern China and are altogether out of sympathy with the northern Chinese. In fact, they do not even speak the same language.

Off to China.

Manilla, July 16.—Two battalions of the Fourteenth Infantry and Daggett's battery of the Fifth artillery left for China by the transports Indiana, Flintshire and Wyfield. The expedition will join the Ninth Infantry, will carry 500 rounds ammunition to a man and a reserve of 1,000,000 rounds, together with medical subsistence, stores and clothing for 5,000 men for three months. It will take also two 7-inch mortars and two 6-inch howitzers, with ammunition. The hospital ship Relief is going to China.

Why They Were Killed.

Yokohama, July 16.—The Chinese minister in Tokyo has visited the Japanese minister of foreign affairs and communicated to him what is described as "the first Peking dispatch since the troubles broke out." The dispatch says that the murder of the German minister and other foreigners was due to the Taku affair, and to the sending of Admiral Seymour's expedition, and that the Chinese government is now doing its best to protect the foreigners in Peking.

Italian Missions Destroyed.

Rome, July 16.—The Italian consul at Shanghai cables that the Italian mission in Hu Nan has been destroyed, and Bishop Fantosati and two missionaries killed. He also reports that the Italian missions at Ho Nan and Hupe have been assaulted.

Rioting at Another Point.

Shanghai July 16.—There has been serious rioting in Ning Po, where the Roman Catholic mission has been burned. No details have yet been received.

Spokane, Wash., July 16.—The Buckeye lumber mill, 17 miles north, burned with 100,000 feet of lumber. Loss, \$50,000; insurance, \$20,000.

A PANORAMA OF RUIN.

Fire All But Wipes Out the Business Portion of Arizona's Chief Town.

ONLY TOTTERING WALLS REMAIN.

Burned District Embraces Five Blocks and the Loss Will Reach One Million and a Half—Fire Raged for Hours.

Prescott, A. T., July 16.—A scene of the greatest desolation and a feeling of deepest gloom pervades this town. All that remains of the principal business portion of the town is tottering walls and piles of charred and burning debris. Fire, which started Saturday night, was not under control until Sunday, when the fire-fighters went a considerable distance in advance of the flames and blew up the buildings on the south side of Goodwin street, preventing them from crossing that street. The most conservative estimate of the total losses is from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.

The burned district embraces five blocks, in which are located the principal mercantile houses, both banks, both telegraph offices, the three newspapers, four hotels, every saloon and every restaurant except one in the town, besides scores of private residences. To add to the prevailing gloom a high wind has prevailed all day, sending smoke, dust and burning embers in every direction, requiring the greatest vigilance to prevent another outbreak of the flames.

From interviews with insurance agents, the total insurance does not exceed \$350,000. Tents and temporary frame buildings shelter the homeless.

The only business houses remaining in the town are three dry goods stores, three grocery stores and two drug stores. The express and postoffice were both out of the fire lights, but the latter had a close call. All the mail and effects were ready to move at a moment's notice. The office of the supervisor of census for the territory was located in the Prescott National bank building, and contained all the official statistics of the census of the territory, but they were removed to a place of safety. The Western Union opened its offices in a grocery store and the Postal has opened an office at the railroad depot. The electric light poles and wires destroyed in the burned district and the town will be in darkness until they can be replaced. The company also owns the telephone systems and loses more than half of its instruments.

Trial of Povers.

Georgetown, Ky., July 16.—At the trial of ex-Secretary of State Powers, doctors who performed the autopsy on the body of Goebel were placed on the stand, and the county surveyor exhibited measurements, drawings, diagrams and a block of wood taken from a tree in the statehouse yard which is supposed to contain the fatal bullet. A trunk containing the garments of the victim was brought into court, exhibited and filed. Warden Eph Lillard of Frankfort told of incidents on the day of the shooting, testifying that he heard the shots and saw Goebel fall.

Pima Indians Suffer.

Phoenix, A. T., July 16.—The prolonged drouth, probably unprecedented in the history in this portion of Arizona, has greatly augmented the sufferings of the famine-stricken Pima Indians on the Sacaton reservation. Members of the tribe have told Superintendent Cowman of the Indian school that their cattle are dying rapidly from starvation and thirst. They are emaciated and suffering, and unless the \$33,000 congressional appropriation can be used at once private subscriptions or similar relief measures must be taken.

Remains of Senator Gear.

Washington, July 16.—The remains of the late Senator Gear of Iowa, who died here early Saturday morning, left here for the Gear home at Burlington, Ia., where the funeral services will be held Wednesday. The casket containing the remains was enclosed in a heavy oak box with plain silver handles. Eight members of the Capitol police, in full uniform, acted as body-bearers, and carried the casket from the hearse to the express car. There was an absence of flowers or display of any kind.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 16.—General Willis J. Fulgins, commander-in-chief of the Spanish-American war veterans has directed the adjutant general's office in this city to issue orders directing the national association to meet here Oct. 8-13. The invitation is extended to all other organizations of Spanish war veterans to meet in conjunction with them for the purpose of effecting consolidation.

NEED MORE TROOPS.

Philippines Cannot Be Subdued With the Present Force.

Manilla, July 16.—"More soldiers" is the demand which is coming to General MacArthur from every department of the islands. Recent events have worked to vindicate General Lawton's judgment that 100,000 troops would be needed to establish American sovereignty over the Philippines. Until they attempted to hold provinces of two or three hundred thousand hostile people with a regiment or two, the American commanders hardly realized the size of the Philippine islands. The present force is not large enough to garrison more than half the important towns, and in some of the most important islands, among them Cebu, Panay, Samar, Leyte and the great Mohammedan empire of Mindanao, only of the commercial ports is it possible.

The Moros are a cloud on the horizon. The officers best acquainted with conditions in Mindanao and the Zula Islands state that they considered fighting there inevitable. The Moros are fighters by nature, do not fear death, have many guns, though of antiquated makes, but do the best execution by lying in thick jungles and cutting down soldiers who pass through with their terrible knives and spears.

Ordered to the Philippines.

St. Paul, July 16.—A war department order has been received at Fort Snelling for the battalion of the Eighth infantry, now stationed there, to rejoin the regiment and proceed to the Philippines with the Second battalion, now en route home from Cuba. Major McCammon, in charge of the recruiting office, is having difficulty in securing recruits, chiefly because he can not promise them service in China.

Astor Rebuked.

London, July 16.—The Saturday Review, of which Lord Hardwicke is editor and with which several other prominent people are connected, scathingly denounces Mr. Astor's treatment of Captain Milne and refers to it as "a gross violation of etiquette," adding: "Milne is a naval officer of high rank and distinguished service, the latchet of whose shoe Astor, with all his millions, is not worthy to untie. We only regret that the gallant servant of her majesty so far forgot his dignity as to accept a second-hand invitation to the pure-proud American, whose dollars could not save him from the contempt of his countrymen. Mr. Astor wishes his entertainments to be exclusive. His desire is likely to be gratified in future beyond his expectations."

Death of Colonel Beaumont.

Denver, July 16.—Colonel Samuel B. Beaumont, 70, for a number of years connected with the freight department of the Denver and Rio Grande railroad, is dead at Perry Park, Colo., from chronic gastritis. Colonel Beaumont received his military title while serving in that state, having built the Memphis and Little Rock railroad and held several public offices. He also served the government as Indian agent. He will be buried in Denver.

Schreiner's Reply.

Cape Town, July 16.—Replying to a deputation of his constituents, Mr. W. P. Schreiner, the former premier of Cape Colony, refused to support the demand for unimpaired independence of the Boer republics, but said he thought they should retain a certain amount of independence. He added that he would not support a policy of amnesty to the rebels. Herr Grobled, foreign secretary of the Transvaal, has arrived at Delagoa bay.

New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., July 16.—E. B. Davidson Rubber company, Cleveland, \$20,000; Union Hand Laundry company, Cleveland, \$15,000; Twentieth Century Band of Clyde; Dawson Transportation company, Cleveland, \$50,000; Ohio Savings Bank company, Toledo, amendment accepting act of April 16, 1900, conferring powers of a safe deposit and trust company; National Teachers' union, Columbus.

Definite Information Desired.

Washington, July 16.—The Chinese minister has sent a cable dispatch to the Koati of Shan Tung, telling him that the American government is exceedingly anxious as to the fate of Minister Conger, and requesting him to cable any information he may have on that point. This is in addition to the cablegram he forwarded Wednesday at the request of Secretary Hay.

German Reciprocity Agreement.

Washington, July 16.—The president's proclamation on the German reciprocity agreement has been made public. The president names a specific reduction as that provided in the third section of the Dingley tariff bill. The proclamation says that corresponding concessions and reductions have been secured from Germany.

BOTH PARTIES TO MEET

Two Big Conventions Billed For This Week In Old Kentucky.

STATE TICKETS WILL BE NAMED.

Among the Democrats It Is Beckham Against the Field, While Yerkes Will Be Nominated by the Republicans.

Louisville, July 16.—Both parties hold their state conventions in Kentucky this week. The Republican state convention convenes here on Tuesday and the Democratic state convention meets at Lexington on Thursday. At the former John W. Yerkes will be nominated for governor without opposition, but the present indications are that there will be a lively contest among the Democrats at Lexington for a successor to the late William Goebel. Governor Beckham is strongly in the lead according to the returns from the county conventions, but it is denied that he has a majority and it is stated that the field will combine against him. The field includes ex-Governor and ex-Congressman McCreary, Judge James P. Tarvin, James D. Black, Judge J. H. Lewis, W. D. Smith and James B. Garnett. If the field should be able to concentrate on McCreary the Beckham men would regard him as their most formidable opponent.

Ex-Lieutenant Governor John Marshall will be temporary chairman of the Republican convention and will deliver a speech in which he will set forth at some length the Republican side of the events in Kentucky politics following the last state election. Mr. Marshall was elected lieutenant governor on the ticket with W. S. Taylor and was unseated in favor of the present governor, J. W. C. Beckham, who had second place on the ticket with William Goebel. Either T. Z. Morrow of Somerset or Judge John W. Barr of Louisville will be permanent chairman. Ex-Governor William O. Bradley will place in nomination for governor John Yerkes. It is the present plan that the platform shall endorse the Philadelphia convention and its nominees and then contain only one plank, and this the Republicans describe as "Anti Goebellism."

Roosevelt Leaves.

New York, July 16.—Governor Roosevelt left this city for St. Paul, where he will address the National League of Republican clubs at their annual convention. Before starting he said that he positively would not make any speeches between here and St. Paul, either going or coming, and that he would make but one speech in St. Paul, and that before the convention. He denied that he would stop off at Cleveland to confer with Senator Hanna.

To Support Bryan.

Richmond, July 16.—J. Haskins Hobson, state chairman of the Populist party in Virginia, announces his purpose to support Bryan and Stevenson, and says he will use his utmost influence to prevent the putting up of an electoral ticket in this state.

Cow on the Track.

Lexington, Ky., July 16.—There was a freight wreck on the Queen and Crescent at Greendale, six miles from Lexington. A cow ran in front of the engine of a double-header. It derailed the engine, and 15 freight cars rolled down a 12-foot embankment and were almost totally destroyed. Both engines were injured. One turned over. The injured are: Clifton Stout, 13, seriously; Engineer J. S. Marde; Fireman Joe Lanagan; Pat Mannon and Ed Norman, slightly bruised.

Baptist Young People.

Cincinnati, July 16.—The features of the last day of the tenth international conventions of the Baptist Young People's Union of America were the annual sermon by Dr. E. G. Gange of London, England, and the missionary services. Even the overflow meetings did not meet the demands to hear the many distinguished visiting missionaries and extra meeting was arranged for them between the afternoon and evening sessions.

Foolish Demonstration.

Kansas City, July 16.—Incensed at the Boxer murders, a crowd of men and boys gathered about the laundry of Ah Sing, a Chinese laundryman, and started a demonstration that caused Sing to call on the police for protection. The crowd passed the time throwing stones into the laundry and calling out to the inmates that they would kill them. A squad of police dispersed the crowd.

Akron, O., July 16.—Four masked robbers blew open the safe of Charles Y. Bussy's private bank at Hudson, securing \$400. They bound and gagged two boys who were sleeping in the room, while the night watchman was held up at the muzzle of a revolver.